The use of carboxylic acid derivatives as drugs

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The present invention relates to the use of certain carboxylic acid derivatives as drugs.

Endothelin is a peptide which is composed of 21 amino acids and which is synthesized and released by vascular endothelium. Endothelin exists in three isoforms, ET-1, ET-2 and ET-3. "Endothelin" or "ET" hereinafter means one or all isoforms of endothelin. Endothelin is a potent vasoconstrictor and has a potent effect on vascular tone. It is known that this vasoconstriction is caused by binding of endothelin to its receptor (Nature 332 (1988) 411-415; FEBS Letters 231 (1988) 440-444, and Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 154 (1988) 868-875).

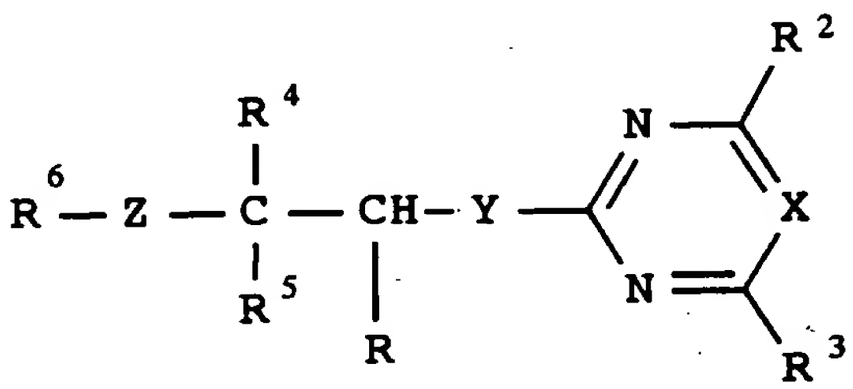
Increased or abnormal release of endothelin causes persistent vasoconstriction in peripheral, renal and cerebral vessels, which may lead to pathological states. It is reported in the literature that elevated plasma endothelin levels are found in patients with hypertension, acute myocardial infarct, pulmonary hypertension, Raynaud's syndrome or atherosclerosis and in the airways of asthmatics (Japan J. Hypertension 12 (1989) 79, J. Vascular Med. Biology 2 (1990) 207, J. Am. Med. Association 264 (1990) 2868).

Accordingly, substances which specifically inhibit the binding of endothelin to the receptor should also antagonize the various physiological effects of endothelin mentioned above and therefore be valuable drugs.

We have found that certain carboxylic acid derivatives are good inhibitors of endothelin receptors.

The invention relates to the use of carboxylic acid derivatives with the formula I which is described hereinafter for the production of drugs, in particular for the production of inhibitors of endothelin receptors.

Carboxylic acid derivatives of the general formula I



I

where R is formyl, CO_2H or a radical which can be hydrolyzed to COOH, and the remaining substituents have the following meanings:

R^2 is halogen, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy or C_1–C_4–alkylthio;

X is nitrogen or CR^{14} where R^{14} is hydrogen or, together with R^3, forms a 3– or 4–membered alkylene or alkenylene chain in which, in each case, one methylene group is replaced by oxygen;

R^3 is halogen, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio or R^3 is linked to R^{14} as indicated above to form a 5– or 6–membered ring;

R^4 is C_1–C_{10}–alkyl which can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or one of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, cyano, C_1–C_8–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_8–alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenoxy or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radicals in turn can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or from one to three of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy and/or C_1–C_4–alkylthio;

C_1–C_{10}–alkyl which can carry from one to five halogen atoms and carries one of the following radicals: a five-membered heteroaromatic ring which contains from one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one sulfur or oxygen atom and which can carry from one to four halogen atoms and/or one or two of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio and/or phenyl;

C_3–C_{12}–cycloalkyl or C_3–C_{12}–cycloalkenyl, each of which can contain one oxygen or sulfur atom and can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or one of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, cyano, C_1–C_8–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_8–alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenoxy or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radicals in turn can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or from one to three of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy and/or C_1–C_4–alkylthio;

C_3–C_6–alkenyl or C_3–C_6–alkynyl, each of which can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or one of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, cyano, C_1–C_8–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_8–alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenoxy or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radicals in turn can carry

from one to five halogen atoms and/or from one to three of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy and/or C_1–C_4–alkylthio;

a five– or six–membered heteroaromatic ring which contains from one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one sulfur or oxygen atom and which can carry from one to four halogen atoms and/or one or two of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, phenyl, phenoxy or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radicals in turn can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or from one to three of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy and/or C_1–C_4–alkylthio;

phenyl or naphthyl, each of which can be substituted by one or more of the following radicals: halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, phenoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, amino, C_1–C_4–alkylamino or C_1–C_4–dialkylamino;

R^4 and R^5 form, together with the adjacent carbon atom, a 3– to 8–membered ring which can contain one oxygen or sulfur atom and can carry from one to three of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, halogen, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy and/or C_1–C_4–akylthio [sic];

R^5 is hydrogen, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_3–C_6–alkenyl, C_3–C_6–alkynyl, C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxyalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkylthioalkyl, phenyl or R^5 is linked to R^4 as indicated above to form a 3– to 8–membered ring;

R^6 is C_1–C_8–alkyl, C_3–C_6–alkenyl, C_3–C_6–alkynyl or C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl, it being possible for each of these radicals to be substituted one or more times by: halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_3–C_6–alkenyloxy, C_3–C_6–alkynyloxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxycarbonyl, C_1–C_4–alkylamino, di–C_1–C_4–alkylamino, phenyl, phenoxy or phenyl which is substituted one or more times, eg. from one to three times, by halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy or C_1–C_4–alkylthio;

phenyl or naphthyl, each of which can be substituted by one or more of the following radicals: halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, amino, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy,

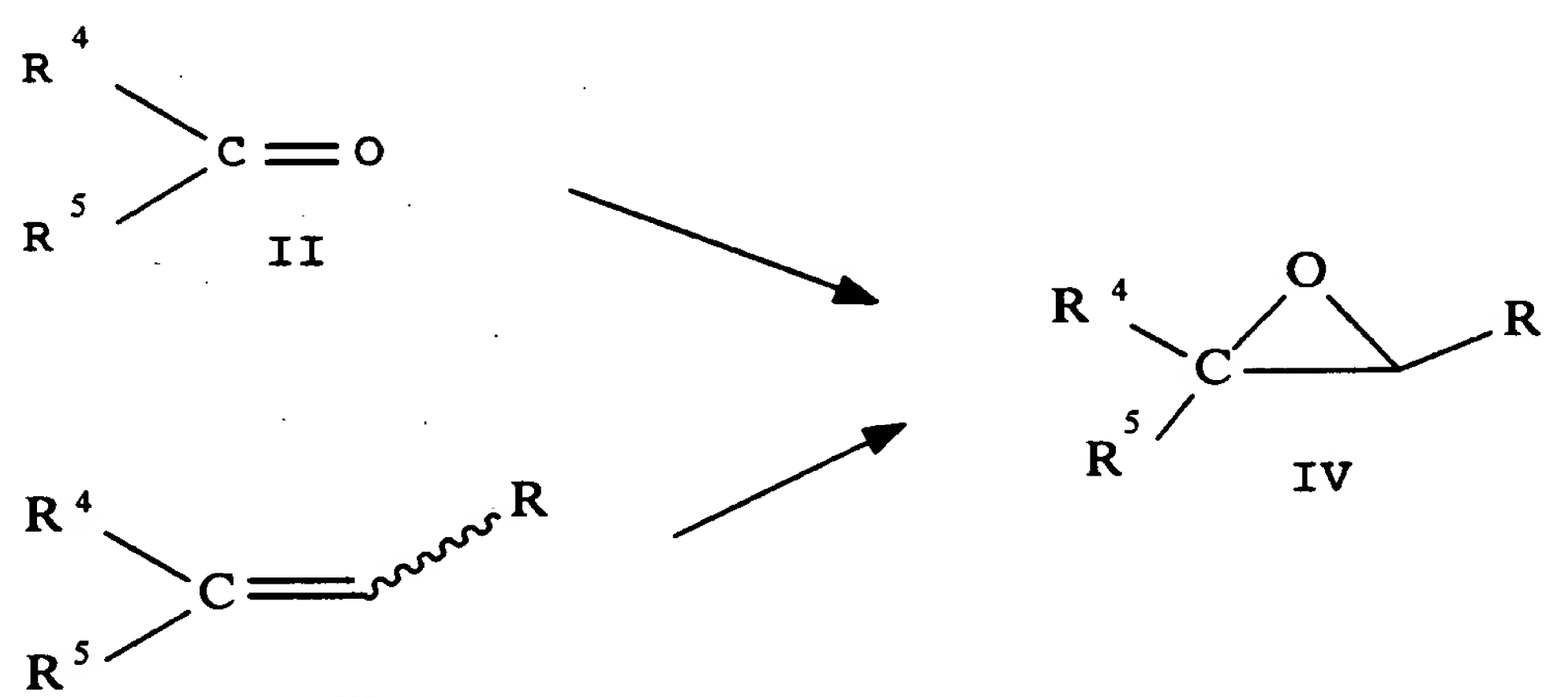
C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, phenoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, C_1–C_4–alkylamino or C_1–C_4–dialkylamino;

a five- or six-membered heteroaromatic ring which contains from one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one sulfur or oxygen atom and which can carry from one to four halogen atoms and/or one or two of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, phenyl, phenoxy or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radicals in turn can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or from one to three of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy and/or C_1–C_4–alkylthio;

Y is sulfur or oxygen or a single bond;

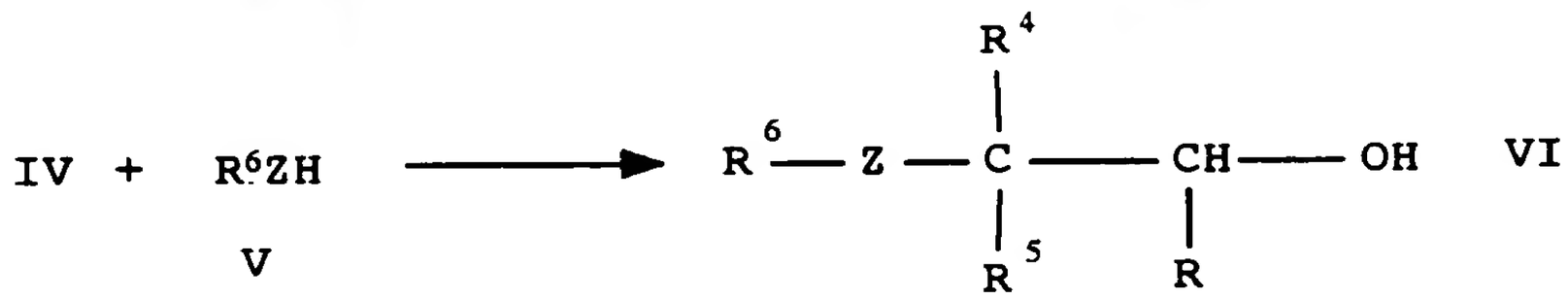
Z is sulfur or oxygen.

The compounds according to the invention are prepared starting from the epoxides IV which are obtained in a conventional manner, eg. as described in J. March, Advanced Organic Chemistry, 2nd ed., 1983, p. 862 and p. 750, from the aldehydes or ketones II or the olefins III:



III

Carboxylic acid derivatives of the general formula VI can be prepared by reacting the epoxides of the general formula IV (eg. with R = $COOR^{10}$) with alcohols or thiols of the general formula V where R^6 and Z have the meanings classified in claim 1.



For this purpose, compounds of the general formula IV are heated with an excess of compounds of the formula V, eg. 1.2–7, preferably 2–5, mole equivalents, at 50-200°C, preferably 80–150°C.

The reaction can also take place in the presence of a diluent. It is possible to use for this purpose all solvents which are inert to the reagents used.

Examples of such solvents or diluents are water, aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, each of which may be chlorinated, such as hexane, cyclohexane, petroleum ether, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, ethylene chloride and trichloroethylene, ethers such as diisopropyl ether, dibutyl ether, propylene oxide, dioxane and tetrahydrofuran, ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isopropyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone, nitriles such as acetonitrile and propionitrile, alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, butanol and ethylene glycol, esters such as ethyl acetate and amyl acetate, acid amides such as dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide, sulfoxides and sulfones, such as dimethyl sulfoxide and sulfolane, and bases such as pyridine.

The reaction is preferably carried out at from 0°C to the boiling point of the solvent or mixture thereof.

The presence of a catalyst may be advantageous. Suitable catalysts for this purpose are strong organic and inorganic acids as well as Lewis acids. Examples thereof include sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, boron trifluoride etherate and titanium(IV) alcoholates.

The compounds according to the invention where Y is oxygen and the remaining substituents have the meanings indicated for the general formula I can be prepared, for example, by reacting the carboxylic acid derivatives of the general formula VI in which the substituents have the stated meanings with compounds of the general formula VII

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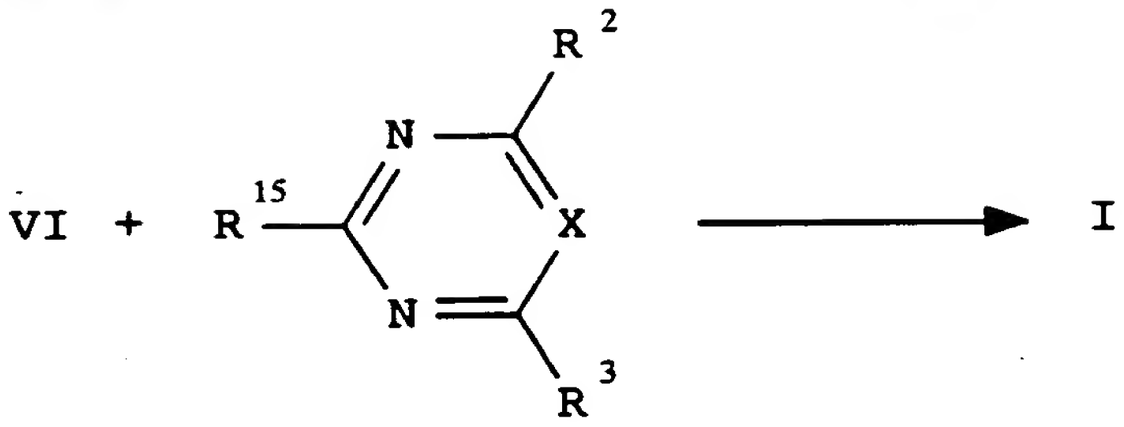

VII

where R^{15} is halogen or $R^{16}-SO_2-$, where R^{16} can be C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl or phenyl. The reaction preferably takes place in one of the abovementioned inert diluents with the addition of a suitable base, ie. a base which deprotonates the intermediate VI, at from room temperature to the boiling point of the solvent.

The base which can be used is an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydride such as sodium hydride, potassium hydride or calcium hydride or a carbonate such as an alkali metal carbonate, eg. sodium or potassium carbonate, an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal hydroxide such as sodium or potassium hydroxide, an organometallic compound such as butyllithium or an alkali metal amide such as lithium diisopropylamide.

The compounds according to the invention where Y is sulfur and the remaining substituents have the meanings indicated for the general formula I can be prepared, for example, by reacting carboxylic acid derivatives of the general formula VIII, which can be obtained in a conventional manner from compounds of the general formula VI and in which the substituents have the abovementioned meanings, with compounds of the general formula IX where R^2, R^3 and X have the meanings indicated for the general formula I.

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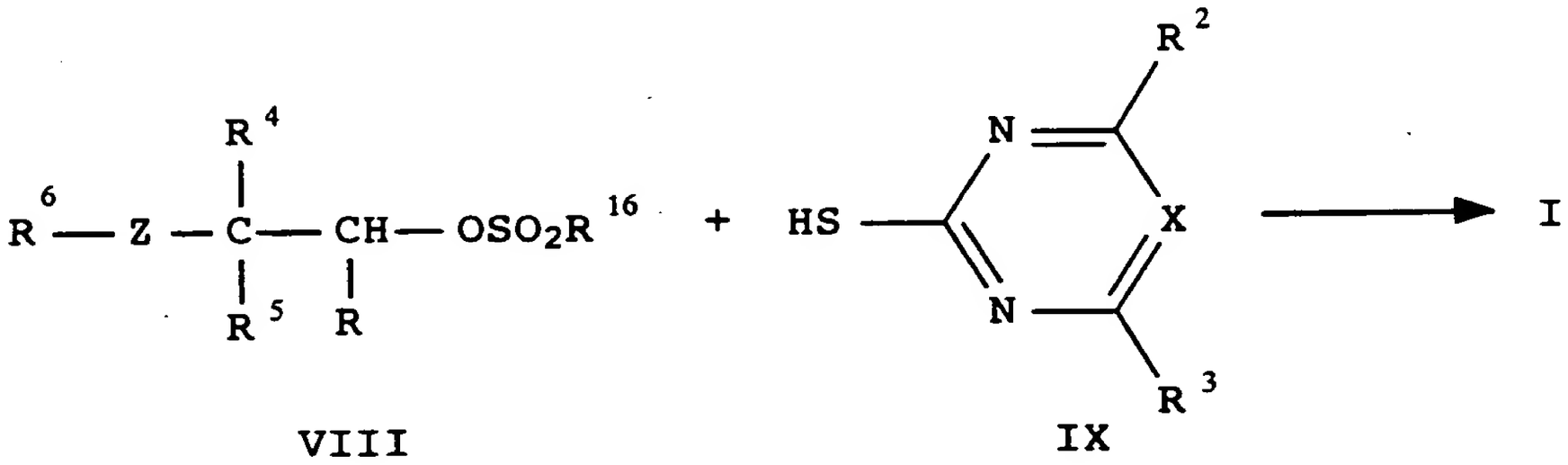

VIII IX

The reaction preferably takes place in one of the abovementioned inert diluents with the addition of a suitable base, ie. a base which deprotonates the intermediate IX, at from room temperature to the boiling point of the solvent.

Besides the abovementioned bases it is also possible to use organic bases such as tertiary amines, eg. triethylamine, pyridine, imidazole or diazabicycloandecene.

Compounds of the formula I can also be prepared by starting from the corresponding carboxylic acids, ie. compounds of the formula I where R^1 is hydroxyl, and initially converting these in a conventional way into an activated form, such as a halide, an anhydride or imidazolide, and then reacting the latter with an appropriate hydroxyl compound HOR^{10}. This reaction can be carried out in the conventional solvents and often requires addition of a base, in which case those mentioned above are suitable. These two steps can also be simplified, for example, by allowing the carboxylic acid to act on the hydroxyl compound in the presence of a dehydrating agent such as a carbodiimide.

Compounds of the formula I can also be prepared by starting from salts of the appropriate carboxylic acids, ie. from compounds of the formula I where R is COR^1 and R^1 is OM where M can be an alkali metal cation or the equivalent of an alkaline earth metal cation. These salts can be reacted with many compounds of the formula R^1—A where A is a conventional nucleofugic leaving group, for example halogen such as chlorine, bromine, iodine or aryl— or alkylsulfonyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen, alkyl or haloalkyl, such as toluenesulfonyl and methylsulfonyl, or another equivalent leaving group. Compounds of the formula R^1—A with a reactive substituent A are known or can easily be obtained using general expert knowledge. This reaction can be carried out in the conventional solvents, advantageously with the addition of a base, those mentioned above being suitable.

The radical R in formula I can vary widely. R is, for example,

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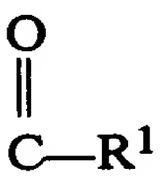

where R^1 has the following meanings:

a) hydrogen;

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b) succinimidyloxy;

c) a 5-membered heteroaromatic ring linked via a nitrogen atom, such as pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl and triazolyl, which can carry one or two halogen atoms, especially fluorine and chlorine and/or one or two of the following radicals:

C_1-C_4-alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, 1-propyl, 2-propyl, 2-methyl-2-propyl, 2-methyl-1-propyl, 1-butyl, 2-butyl;

C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, in particular C_1-C_2-haloalkyl such as fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, dichlorofluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, 1-fluoroethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2-dichloro-2-fluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl and pentafluoroethyl;

C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy, in particular C_1-C_2-haloalkoxy such as difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, chlorodifluoromethoxy, 1-fluoroethoxy, 2-fluoroethoxy, 2,2-difluoroethoxy, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, 2-chloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethoxy and pentafluoroethoxy, especially trifluoromethoxy;

C_1-C_4-alkoxy such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, 1-methylethoxy, butoxy, 1-methylpropoxy, 2-methylpropoxy, 1,1-dimethylethoxy, especially methoxy, ethoxy, 1-methylethoxy;

C_1-C_4-alkylthio such as methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, 1-methylethylthio, butylthio, 1-methylpropylthio, 2-methylpropylthio, 1,1-dimethylethylthio, especially methylthio and ethylthio;

d)

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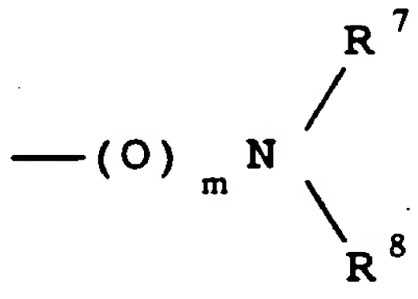

where m is 0 or 1 and R^7 and R^8, which can be identical or different, have the following meanings:

hydrogen

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C_1–C_8–alkyl, especially C_1–C_4–alkyl as mentioned above;

C_3–C_6–alkenyl such as 2–propenyl, 2–butenyl, 3–butenyl, 1–methyl–2–propenyl, 2–methyl–2–propenyl, 2–pentenyl, 3–pentenyl, 4–pentenyl, 1–methyl–2–butenyl, 2–methyl–2–butenyl, 3–methyl–2–butenyl, 1–methyl–3–butenyl, 2–methyl–3–butenyl, 3–methyl–3–butenyl, 1,1–dimethyl–2–propenyl, 1,2–dimethyl–2–propenyl, 1–ethyl–2–propenyl, 2–hexenyl, 3–hexenyl, 4–hexenyl, 5–hexenyl, 1–methyl–2–pentenyl, 2–methyl–2–pentenyl, 3–methyl–2–pentenyl, 4–methyl–2–pentenyl, 3–methyl–3–pentenyl, 4–methyl–3–pentenyl, 1–methyl–4–pentenyl, 2–methyl–4–pentenyl, 3–methyl–4–pentenyl, 4–methyl–4–pentenyl, 1,1–dimethyl–2–butenyl, 1,1–dimethyl–3–butenyl, 1,2–dimethyl–2–butenyl, 1,2–dimethyl–3–butenyl, 1,3–dimethyl–2–butenyl, 1,3–dimethyl–3–butenyl, 2,2–dimethyl–3–butenyl, 2,3–dimethyl–2–butenyl, 2,3–dimethyl–3–butenyl, 1–ethyl–2–butenyl, 1–ethyl–3–butenyl, 2–ethyl–2–butenyl, 2–ethyl–3–butenyl, 1,1,2–trimethyl–2–propenyl, 1–ethyl–1–methyl–2–propenyl and 1–ethyl–2–methyl–2–propenyl, especially 2–propenyl, 2–butenyl, 3–methyl–2–butenyl and 3–methyl–2–pentenyl;

C_3–C_6–alkynyl such as 2–propynyl, 2–butynyl, 3–butynyl, 1–methyl–2–propynyl, 2–pentynyl, 3–pentynyl, 4–pentynyl, 1–methyl–3–butynyl, 2–methyl–3–butynyl, 1–methyl–2–butynyl, 1,1–dimethyl–2–propynyl, 1–ethyl–2–propynyl, 2–hexynyl, 3–hexynyl, 4–hexynyl, 5–hexynyl, 1–methyl–2–pentynyl, 1–methyl–3–pentynyl, 1–methyl–4–pentynyl, 2–methyl–3–pentynyl, 2–methyl–4–pentynyl, 3–methyl–4–pentynyl, 4–methyl–2–pentynyl, 1,1–dimethyl–2–butynyl, 1,1–dimethyl–3–butynyl, 1,2–dimethyl–3–butynyl, 2,2–dimethyl–3–butynyl, 1–ethyl–2–butynyl, 1–ethyl–3–butynyl, 2–ethyl–3–butynyl and 1–ethyl–1–methyl–2–propynyl, preferably 2–propynyl, 2–butynyl, 1–methyl–2–propynyl and 1–methyl–2–butynyl, especially 2–propynyl

C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl, it being possible for these alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl groups in each case to carry from one to five halogen atoms, especially fluorine or chlorine, and/or one or two of the following groups:

C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy as mentioned above, C_3–C_6–alkenyloxy, C_3–C_6–alkenylthio, C_3–C_6–alkynyloxy, C_3–C_6–alkynylthio, where the alkenyl and

alkynyl moieties present in these radicals preferably have the abovementioned meanings;

C_1–C_4–alkylcarbonyl such as, in particular, methylcarbonyl, ethylcarbonyl, propylcarbonyl, 1–methylethylcarbonyl, butylcarbonyl, 1–methylpropylcarbonyl, 2–methylpropylcarbonyl, 1,1–dimethylethylcarbonyl;

C_1–C_4–alkoxycarbonyl such as methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propyloxycarbonyl, 1–methylethoxycarbonyl, butyloxycarbonyl, 1–methylpropyloxycarbonyl, 2–methylpropyloxycarbonyl, 1,1–dimethylethoxycarbonyl;

C_3–C_6–alkenylcarbonyl, C_3–C_6–alkynylcarbonyl, C_3–C_6–alkenyloxycarbonyl and C_3–C_6–alkynyloxycarbonyl, where the alkenyl and alkynyl radicals are preferably defined as detailed above;

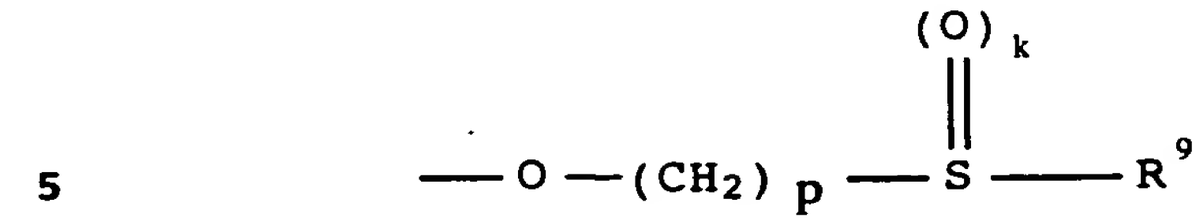
phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted one or more times, eg. from once to three times, by halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy or C_1–C_4–alkylthio, such as 2–fluorophenyl, 3–chlorophenyl, 4–bromphenyl, 2–methylphenyl, 3–nitrophenyl, 4–cyanophenyl, 2–trifluoromethylphenyl, 3–methoxyphenyl, 4–trifluoroethoxyphenyl, 2–methylthiophenyl, 2,4–dichlorophenyl, 2–methoxy–3–methylphenyl, 2,4–dimethoxyphenyl, 2–nitro–5–cyanophenyl, 2,6–difluorophenyl;

di–C_1–C_4–alkylamino such as, in particular, dimethylamino, dipropylamino, N–propyl–N–methylamino, N–propyl–N–ethylamino, diisopropylamino, N–isopropyl–N–methylamino, N–isopropyl–N–ethylamino, N–isopropyl–N–propylamino;

R^7 and R^8 are also phenyl which can be substituted by one or more, eg. from one to three, of the following radicals: halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy or C_1–C_4–alkylthio as mentioned above in particular;

or R^7 and R^8 together form a C_4–C_7–alkylene chain which is closed to form a ring and is unsubstituted or substituted, eg. by C_1–C_4–alkyl, and can contain a hetero atom selected from the group comprising oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, such as $-(CH_2)_4-$, $-(CH_2)_5-$, $-(CH_2)_6-$, $-(CH_2)_7-$, $-(CH_2)_2-O-(CH_2)_2-$, $-CH_2-S-(CH_2)_3-$, $-(CH_2)_2-O-(CH_2)_3-$, $-NH-(CH_2)_3-$, $-CH_2-NH-(CH_2)_2-$, $-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-$, $-CH=CH-(CH_2)_3-$;

e)



where k is 0, 1 or 2, p is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and R^9 is

C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_3–C_6–alkenyl, C_3–C_6–alkynyl or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl as mentioned above in particular.

f) R^1 is also OR^{10} where R^{10} is:

hydrogen, the cation of an alkali metal such as lithium, sodium, potassium or the cation of an alkaline earth metal such as calcium, magnesium and barium or an environmentally compatible organic ammonium ion such as tertiary C_1–C_4–alkylammonium or the ammonium ion;

C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl as mentioned above, which can carry from one to three C_1–C_4–alkyl groups;

C_1–C_8–alkyl such as, in particular, methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1–methylethyl, butyl, 1–methylpropyl, 2–methylpropyl, 1,1–dimethylethyl, pentyl, 1–methylbutyl, 2–methylbutyl, 3–methylbutyl, 1,2–dimethylpropyl, 1,1–dimethylpropyl, 2,2–dimethylpropyl, 1–ethylpropyl, hexyl, 1–methylpentyl, 2–methylpentyl, 3–methylpentyl, 4–methylpentyl, 1,2–dimethylbutyl, 1,3–dimethylbutyl, 2,3–dimethylbutyl, 1,1–dimethylbutyl, 2,2–dimethylbutyl, 3,3–dimethylbutyl, 1,1,2–trimethylpropyl, 1,2,2–trimethylpropyl, 1–ethylbutyl, 2–ethylbutyl, 1–ethyl–2–methylpropyl, which can carry from one to five halogen atoms, in particular fluorine and chlorine, and/or one of the following radicals:

C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, cyano, C_1–C_4–alkylcarbonyl, C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenoxy or phenylcarbonyl, where the aromatic radicals can in turn each carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or from one to three of the following radicals: nitro, cyano, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy and/or C_1–C_4–alkylthio, in particular as mentioned above;

C_1–C_8–alkyl as mentioned above, which can carry from one to five halogen atoms, in particular fluorine and/or chlorine, and carries one of the following radicals: a 5–membered

heteroaromatic ring containing from one to three nitrogen atoms, or a 5-membered heteroaromatic ring containing one nitrogen atom and one oxygen or sulfur atom, which can carry from one to four halogen atoms and/or one or two of the following radicals:

nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, phenyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy and/or C_1-C_4-alkylthio. The following may be particularly mentioned: 1-pyrazolyl, 3-methyl-1-pyrazolyl, 4-methyl-1-pyrazolyl, 3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl, 3-phenyl-1-pyrazolyl, 4-phenyl-1-pyrazolyl, 4-chloro-1-pyrazolyl, 4-bromo-1-pyrazolyl, 1-imidazolyl, 1-benzimidazolyl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 3-methyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 5-methyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 1-benztriazolyl, 3-isopropyl-5-isoxazolyl, 3-methyl-5-isoxazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 3-ethyl-5-isoxazolyl, 3-phenyl-5-isoxazolyl, 3-tert-butyl-5-isoxazolyl;

C_2-C_6-alkyl which carries one of the following radicals in position 2: C_1-C_4-alkoxyimino, C_3-C_6-alkynyloxyimino, C_3-C_6-haloalkenyloxyimino or benzyloxyimino;

C_3-C_6-alkenyl or C_3-C_6-alkynyl, where these groups in turn can carry from one to five halogen atoms;

R^{10} is also a phenyl which can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or from one to three of the following radicals: nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy and/or C_1-C_4-alkylthio, in particular as mentioned above;

a 5-membered heteroaromatic ring which is linked via a nitrogen atom, contains from one to three nitrogen atoms and can carry one or two halogen atoms and/or one or two of the following radicals: C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy, phenyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy and/or C_1-C_4-alkylthio. The following may be particularly mentioned: 1-pyrazolyl, 3-methyl-1-pyrazolyl, 4-methyl-1-pyrazolyl, 3,5-dimethyl-1-pyrazolyl, 3-phenyl-1-pyrazolyl, 4-phenyl-1-pyrazolyl, 4-chloro-1-pyrazolyl, 4-bromo-1-pyrazolyl, 1-imidazolyl, 1-benzimidazolyl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 3-methyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 5-methyl-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl, 1-benztriazolyl, 3,4-dichloro-1-imidazolyl;

R^{10} is also a group

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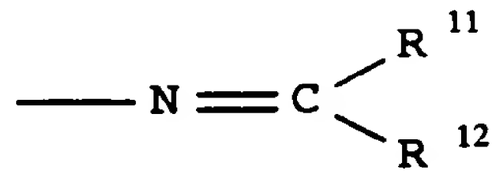

where R^{11} and R^{12}, which can be identical or different, are:

C_1–C_8–alkyl, C_3–C_6–alkenyl, C_3–C_6–alkynyl, C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl, it being possible for these radicals to carry a C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio and/or a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl radical, in particular as mentioned above;

phenyl, which can be substituted by one or more, eg. from one to three, of the following radicals: halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy or C_1–C_4–alkylthio, where these radicals correspond in particular to those mentioned above;

or R^{11} and R^{12} together form a C_3–C_{12}–alkylene chain which can carry from one to three C_1–C_4–alkyl groups and contain a hetero atom from the group comprising oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen, in particular as mentioned for R^7 and R^8.

g) R^1 is also

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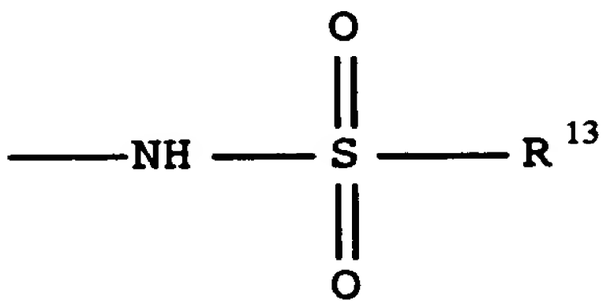

where R^{13} is:

C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_3–C_6–alkenyl, C_3–C_6–alkynyl, C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl, in particular as mentioned above, it being possible for these radicals to carry a C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio and/or a phenyl radical as mentioned above;

phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted, in particular as mentioned above.

With a view to the biological effect, preferred carboxylic acid derivatives of the general formula I are those in which the substituents have the following meanings:

R^2 the C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio groups and halogen atoms mentioned specifically for R^1, in particular chlorine, methyl, methoxy, ethoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, particularly preferably methoxy;

X nitrogen or CR^{14} where

R^{14} is hydrogen or forms together with R^3 a 4– or 5–membered alkylene or alkenylene chain in which, in each case, one methylene group is replaced by oxygen, such as $-CH_2-CH_2-O-$, $-CH=CH-O-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-O-$, $-CH=CH-CH_2O-$, in particular hydrogen and $-CH_2-CH_2-O-$;

R^3 the C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio groups and halogen atoms mentioned for R^1, in particular chlorine, methyl, methoxy, ethoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy or is linked to R^{14} as mentioned above to form a 5– or 6–membered ring, R^3 is particularly preferably methoxy;

R^4 C_1–C_{10}–alkyl as specifically mentioned for R^1, which can carry from one to five halogen atoms such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, in particular fluorine and chlorine, and/or one of the following radicals: alkoxy, alkylthio, cyano, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylcarbonyl as mentioned in general and in particular for R^1;

C_1–C_{10}–alkyl as mentioned above, which can carry from one to five halogen atoms as mentioned above, in particular fluorine and chlorine, and carries a 5-membered heteroaromatic ring which is unsubstituted or substituted, as mentioned above for R^1;

C_3–C_{12}–cycloalkyl, in particular C_3–C_7–cycloalkyl, or C_3–C_{12}–cycloalkenyl, in particular C_4–C_7–cycloalkenyl, it being possible for one methylene group in the saturated or unsaturated ring to be replaced by an oxygen or sulfur atom, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, cyclopropenyl, dihydrofuranyl, dihydrothienyl, dihydropyranyl, dihydrothiopyranyl, where the cycloalkyl and cycloalkenyl radicals can be substituted by from one to five halogen atoms as mentioned above, especially fluorine or chlorine, and/or one of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, cyano, C_1–C_8–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_8–alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenoxy,

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phenylcarbonyl as mentioned above in general and in particular;

C_3–C_6–alkenyl or C_3–C_6–alkynyl as mentioned for R^1, which can carry from one to five halogen atoms as mentioned above, in particular fluorine and chlorine, and/or one of the following radicals:

C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, cyano, C_1–C_8–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_8–alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylcarbonyl as mentioned above in general and in particular;

5– or 6–membered hetaryl such as furyl, thienyl, pyrryl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxazolyl, isothiazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, for example 2–furanyl, 3–furanyl, 2–thienyl, 3–thienyl, 3–isoxazolyl, 4–isoxazolyl, 5–isoxazolyl, 3–isothiazolyl, 4–isothiazolyl, 5–isothiazolyl, 2–oxazolyl, 4–oxazolyl, 5–oxazolyl, 2–thiazolyl, 4–thiazolyl, 5–thiazolyl, 2–imidazolyl, 4–imidazolyl, 5–imidazolyl, 2–pyrrolyl, 3–pyrrolyl, 3–pyrazolyl, 4–pyrazolyl, 5–pyrazolyl, 2–pyridyl, 3–pyridyl, 4–pyridyl, oxa-2,4-diazolyl [sic], oxa-3,4-diazoylyl [sic], thia-2,4-diazolyl [sic], thia-3,4-diazolyl [sic] and triazolyl, where the heteroaromatic rings can carry from one to five halogen atoms as mentioned above, in particular fluorine and chlorine, and/or from one to three of the following radicals:

C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, cyano, nitro, C_1–C_8–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_8–alkoxycarbonyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylcarbonyl as mentioned above in general and in particular;

R^4 is also phenyl or naphthyl which can be substituted by one or more, eg. from one to three, of the following radicals: halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, C_1–C_4–alkylamino, di–C_1–C_4–alkylamino, C_1–C_4–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxycarbonyl, in particular as mentioned for R^7 and R^8, and, for example, 3–hydroxyphenyl, 4–dimethylaminophenyl, 2–mercaptophenyl, 3–methoxycarbonylphenyl, 4–acetylphenyl, 1–naphthyl, 2–naphthyl, 3–bromo–2–naphthyl, 4–methyl–1–naphthyl, 5–methoxy–1–naphthyl, 6–trifluoromethyl–1–naphthyl, 7–chlor–1–naphthyl, 8–hydroxy–1–naphthyl;

or R^4 and R^5 form together with the adjacent carbon atom a 3- to 6-membered ring which can contain an oxygen or sulfur atom and is unsubstituted or carries from one to three, depending on the ring size, of the following radicals:
C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio as mentioned above in general and in particular;

R^5 hydrogen, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_3–C_6–alkenyl, C_3–C_6–alkynyl, C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxyalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkylthioalkyl or phenyl as mentioned above for R^4 in particular;

R^6 C_1–C_8–alkyl, C_3–C_6–alkenyl, C_3–C_6–alkynyl or C_3–C_8–cycloalkyl as mentioned above in particular, it being possible for each of these radicals to be substituted one or more times by: halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_3–C_6–alkenyloxy, C_3–C_6–alkynyloxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylcarbonyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxycarbonyl, C_1–C_4–alkylamino, di–C_1–C_4–alkylamino or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or phenoxy as mentioned above in particular;

phenyl or naphthyl which can be substituted by one or more of the following radicals: halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, amino, C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, phenoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, C_1–C_4–akylamino [sic] or C_1–C_4–dialkylamino as mentioned in particular for R^7 and R^4;

a five- or six-membered heteroaromatic ring which contains from one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one sulfur or oxygen atom and which can carry from one to four halogen atoms and/or one or two of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy, C_1–C_4–alkylthio, phenyl, phenoxy or phenylcarbonyl, where the phenyl radicals in turn can carry from one to five halogen atoms and/or from one to three of the following radicals: C_1–C_4–alkyl, C_1–C_4–haloalkyl, C_1–C_4–alkoxy, C_1–C_4–haloalkoxy and/or C_1–C_4–alkylthio as mentioned in particular for R^4;

Y sulfur, oxygen or a single bond

Z sulfur or oxygen.

Particularly preferred compounds of the formula I are those where R^2 and R^3 are methoxy and X is CH. Also preferred are compounds of the formula I where R^2 and R^3 are methoxy, X is CH, Y and Z are

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oxygen and R^5 is C_1—C_4—alkyl. The preferred radical in the case of R^1 is OR^{10} where R^{10} is hydrogen or C_1—C_4—alkyl.

R^4 is particularly preferably C_1—C_4—alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or an aromatic heterocyclic radical containing one hetero atom, such as furyl or thienyl.

R^6 is particularly preferably phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted 1—3 times by halogen, C_1—C_4—alkyl, C_1—C_4—alkoxy and/or C_1—C_4—alkylthio.

Examples of preferred compounds are listed in the following Table.

Compounds 4.42 and 4.58 (Example 10, Tab. 4) are particularly preferably used according to the invention.

Table

R^1	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^2	R^3	X	Y	Z
OH	Phenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	S	S
OH	Phenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	S
OCH_3	Phenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	S	S
OH	Phenyl	i-Propyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OCH_3	2-Fluorophenyl	Ethyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OC_2H_5	3-Chlorophenyl	Propyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	N	O	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	4-Bromophenyl	i-Propyl	Methyl	CF_3	CF_3	CH	S	O
$ON=C(CH_3)_2$	2-Thienyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCF_3	OCF_3	CH	O	S
$HNSO_2C_6H_5$	3-Thienyl	Methyl	Methyl	CH_3	CH_3	CH	O	O
NHPhenyl	2-Furyl	Methyl	Methyl	Cl	Cl	CH	O	O
ONa	3-Furyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	$-OCH_2-CH_2-$		S	O
$O-CH_2-C=CH$	Phenyl	Ethyl	Ethyl	OCH_3	CF_3	CH	O	O
OH	Phenyl	Propyl	Propyl	OCH_3	OCF_3	CH	O	S
OCH_3	Phenyl	i-Propyl	i-Propyl	OCH_3	CH_3	CH	O	O
OC_2H_5	Phenyl	Methyl	s-Butyl	OCH_3	Cl	CH	S	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	2-Methylphenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
$ON=C(CH_3)_2$	4-Nitrophenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
NHPhenyl	2-Oxazolyl	Methyl	Methyl	CF_3	CF_3	N	S	O

R^1	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^2	R^3	X	Y	Z
ONa	4-Oxazolyl	Methyl	3-Propenyl [sic]	OCF_3	OCF_3	N	O	S
$O-CH_2-C\equiv CH$	5-Oxazolyl	Methyl	3-Propynyl [sic]	CH_3	CH_3	N	O	O
OH	3-Isoxazolyl	Methyl	Cyclopentyl	Cl	Cl	N	O	O
OCH_3	4-Isoxazolyl	Methyl	Cyclohexyl	OCH_3	$-O-CH_2-CH_2-$		O	O
OC_2H_5	5-Isoxazolyl	Methyl	Cyclopropylmethyl	OCH_3	CF_3	N	S	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	Phenyl	Methyl	1-Phenyl-3-propynyl [sic]	OCH_3	OCF_3	N	O	S
$ON=C(CH_3)_2$	2-Hydroxyphenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	CH_3	N	O	O
$ONSO_2C_6H_5$	3-Trifluoromethylphenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	Cl	N	O	O
NHPhenyl	4-Dimethylaminophenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	S	O
ONa	2-Imidazolyl	Ethyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	S	S
$O-CH_2-C\equiv CH$	4-Imidazolyl	Propyl	Methyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	N	S	S
OH	3-Pyrazolyl	i-Propyl	Methyl	CF_3	CF_3	CH	O	S
OCH_3	4-Pyrazolyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCF_3	OCF_3	CH	O	O
OC_2H_5	Phenyl	Methyl	Trifluoroethyl	CH_3	CH_3	CH	O	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	Phenyl	Methyl	Benzyl	Cl	Cl	CH	O	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	Phenyl	Methyl	2-Methoxyethyl	OCH_3	$-O-CH_2-CH_2-$		S	O
$ON=C(CH_3)_2$	Phenylpropyl	Methyl	3-Methoxycarbonyl- [sic]	OCH_3	CF_3	N	S	S
NH-Phenyl	2-Pyridyl	Methyl	2-Chloroethyl	OCH_3	OCF_3	N	S	S
ONa	3-Pyridyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	CH_3	N	O	O
$O-CH_2-C\equiv CH$	4-Pyridyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	Cl	N	O	O

R^1	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^2	R^3	X	Y	Z
OCH_3	Phenyl	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OH	Phenyl	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OH	Phenyl	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	$-O-CH_2-CH_2-$		O	O
OH	Phenyl	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	N	O	O
OH	Phenyl	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	S	O
OH	Phenyl	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	S	S
OH	Phenyl	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	S
OH	Phenyl	H	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OH	Phenyl	i-Propyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OH	CH_3	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OH	$-(CH_2)_5-$		Phenyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OH	Phenyl	CH_3	2-Thiazolyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OH	2-Thienyl	CH_3	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OCH_3	2-Fluorophenyl	Ethyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
OC_2H_5	3-Chlorophenyl	Propyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	N	O	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	4-Bromophenyl	i-Propyl	Phenyl	CF_3	CF_3	CH	S	O
$ON=C(CH_3)_2$	2-Thienyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCF_3	OCF_3	CH	O	S
$NH-SO_2-C_6H_5$	3-Thienyl	Methyl	Phenyl	CH_3	CH_3	CH	O	O
NHPhenyl	2-Furyl	Methyl	Phenyl	Cl	Cl	CH	O	O
ONa	3-Furyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	$-O-CH_2-CH_2-$		S	O
$O-CH_2\equiv CH$	Phenyl	Ethyl	2-Fluorophenyl	OCH_3	CF_3	CH	O	O

R^1	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^2	R^3	X	Y	Z
OH	Phenyl	Propyl	3-Chlorophenyl	OCH_3	OCF_3	CH	O	S
OCH_3	Phenyl	i-Propyl	4-Bromophenyl	OCH_3	CH_3	CH	O	O
OC_2H_5	Phenyl	Methyl	4-Thiazolyl	OCH_3	Cl	CH	S	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	2-Methylphenyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
$ON=C(CH_3)_2$	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
$NH-SO-C_6H_5$	4-Nitrophenyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	O	O
NHPhenyl	Methyl	Methyl	Phenyl	CF_3	CF_3	N	S	O
ONa	Methyl	Methyl	2-Methylphenyl	OCF_3	OCF_3	N	O	S
$O-CH_2-C\equiv CH$	Methyl	Methyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	CH_3	CH_3	N	O	O
OH	Methyl	Methyl	4-Nitrophenyl	Cl	Cl	N	O	O
OCH_3	Phenyl	Methyl	3-Imidazolyl	OCH_3	$-O-CH_2-CH_2-$		O	O
OC_2H_5	Phenyl	Methyl	4-Imidazolyl	OCH_3	CF_3	N	S	O
$ON(CH_3)_2$	Phenyl	Methyl	2-Pyrazolyl	OCH_3	OCF_3	N	O	S
$ON=C(CH_3)_2$	2-Hydroxyphenyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	CH_3	N	O	O
$NH-SO_2-C_6H_5$	3-Trifluoromethylphenyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	Cl	N	O	O
NHPhenyl	4-Dimethylaminophenyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	S	O
ONa	3-Imidazolyl	Ethyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	CH	S	S
$O-CH_2-C\equiv CH$	4-Imidazolyl	Propyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	OCH_3	N	S	S
OH	3-Pyrazolyl	i-Propyl	Phenyl	CF_3	CF_3	CH	O	S
OCH_3	4-Pyrazolyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCF_3	OCF_3	CH	O	O
OC_2H_5	Phenyl	Methyl	2-Dimethylaminophenyl	CH_3	CH_3	CH	O	O

R^1	R^4	R^5	R^6	R^2	R^3	X	Y	Z
$ON(CH_3)_2$	Phenyl	Methyl	3-Hydroxyphenyl	Cl	Cl	CH	O	O
$ON=C(CH_3)_2$	Phenyl	Methyl	4-Trifluoromethyl-phenyl	OCH_3	$-O-CH_2-CH_2-$		S	O
$NH-SO_2-C_6H_5$	Phenyl	Methyl	2-Oxazolyl	OCH_3	CF_3	N	S	S
NH-Phenyl	2-Pyridyl	Methyl	4-Isoxazolyl	OCH_3	OCF_3	N	S	S
ONa	3-Pyridyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	CH_3	N	O	O
$O-CH_2-C\equiv CH$	4-Pyridyl	Methyl	Phenyl	OCH_3	Cl	N	O	O

The compounds of the present invention provide a novel therapeutic potential for the treatment of hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, myocardial infarct, angina pectoris, acute kidney failure, renal insufficiency, cerebral vasospasms, cerebral ischemia, subarachnoid hemorrhage, migraine, asthma, atherosclerosis, endotoxic shock, endotoxin-induced organ failure, intravascular coagulation, restenosis after angioplasty and cyclosporin-induced kidney failure or hypertension.

The good effect of the compounds can be shown in the following experiments:

Receptor-binding studies

Cloned human ET_A receptor-expressing CHO cells and guinea pig cerebellar membranes with > 60% ET_B receptors compared with ET_A receptors were used for binding studies.

Membrane preparation

The ET_A receptor-expressing CHO cells were grown in F_{12} medium with 10% fetal calf serum, 1% glutamine, 100 U/ml penicillin and 0.2% streptomycin (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD, USA). After 48 h, the cells were washed with PBS and incubated with 0.05% trypsin-containing PBS for 5 min. The mixture was then neutralized with F_{12} medium and the cells were collected by centrifugation at 300 x g. For lysis of the cells, the pellet was briefly washed with lysis buffer (5 mM tris-HCl, pH 7.4 with 10% glycerol) and then incubated at a concentration of 10^7 cells/ml of lysis buffer at 4°C for 30 min. The membranes were centrifuged at 20,000 x g for 10 min, and the pellet was stored in liquid nitrogen.

Guinea pig cerebella were homogenized in a Potter-Elvejhem homogenizer and obtained by differential centrifugation at 1000 x g for 10 min and repeated centrifugation of the supernatant at 20,000 x g for 10 min.

Binding assays

For the ET_A and ET_B receptor binding assay, the membranes were suspended in incubation buffer (50 mM tris-HCl, pH 7.4 with 5 mM $MnCl_2$, 40 µg/ml bacitracin and 0.2% BSA) at a concentration of 50 µg of protein per assay mixture and incubated at 25°C with 25 pM [125I]-ET_1 [sic] (ET_A receptor assay) or 25 pM [125I]-RZ_3 [sic] (ET_B receptor assay) in the presence and absence of test substance. The non-specific binding was determined using

10^{-7} M ET_1. After 30 min, the free and the bound radioligand were separated by filtration through a GF/B glass fiber filter (Whatman, England) in a Skatron cell collector (Skatron, Lier, Norway), and the filters were washed with ice-cold tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.4 with 0.2% BSA. The radioactivity collected on the filters was quantified using a Packard 2200 CA liquid scintillation counter.

The K_i values were determined by non-linear regression analysis using the LIGAND program.

Table A shows the effect of compounds of the formula I as the K_i [mol/l] determined in the experiments.

T250X

Table A

Compound	K_i [mol/l]	
	ET-A	ET-B
4.42	2.5×10^{-7}	3.0×10^{-6}
4.58	1.6×10^{-7}	4.7×10^{-6}

Functional in vitro assay system for searching for endothelin receptor (subtype A) antagonists

This assay system is a functional cell-based assay for endothelin receptors. Certain cells when stimulated with endothelin 1 (ET1) show an increase in the intracellular calcium concentration. This increase can be measured in intact cells which have been loaded with calcium-sensitive dyes.

1-Fibroblasts which have been isolated from rats and in which an endogenous endothelin receptor of subtype A has been detected were loaded with the fluorescent dye Fura 2-an as follows: after trypsinization the cells were resuspended in buffer A (120 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1.5 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM $CaCl_2$, 25 mM HEPES, 10 mM glucose, pH 7.4) to a density of 2×10^6/ml and incubated with Fura 2-am (2 µM), Pluronics F-127 (0.04%) and DMSO (0.2%) at 37°C in the dark for 30 min. The cells were then washed twice with buffer A and resuspended at 2×10^6/ml.

The fluorescence signal at Ex/Em 380/510 from 2×10^5 cells per ml was recorded continuously at 30°C. The test substances were added to the cells and, after incubation with ET1 for 3 min, the maximum change in the fluorescence was determined. The response of

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the cells to ET1 without previous addition of a test substance served as control and was set equal to 100%.

Table B indicates the effect of the compounds of the formula I as the IC_{50} [mol/l] determined in the experiments.

T260X

Table B

Compound	IC_{50} [mol/l]
4.42	7.4×10^{-7}
4.58	1.0×10^{-6}

Testing of ET antagonists in vivo

Male SD rats weighing 250-300 g were anesthetized with amobarbital, artificially ventilated, vagotomized and pithed. The carotid artery and jugular vein were catheterized.

In control animals, intravenous administration of 1 µg/kg ET1 leads to a distinct rise in blood pressure which persists for a lengthy period.

5 min before administration of ET1, the test animals received the test compounds by i.v. injection (1 ml/kg). To determine the ET-antagonistic properties, the rise in blood pressure for the test animals was compared with that for the controls.

Endothelin-1—induced sudden death in mice

The test is based on the inhibition of the sudden heart death of mice which is caused by endothelin, probably by constriction of the coronary vessels, on pretreatment with endothelin receptor antagonists. Intravenous injection of 10 nmol/kg endothelin in a volume of 5 ml/kg of body weight is followed within a few minutes by the death of the animals.

The lethal endothelin—1 dose is checked in each case on a small group of animals. Intravenous administration of the test substance is followed, usually after 5 min, by the lethal endothelin—1 injection in the reference group. With other modes of administration the times between the doses are longer, where appropriate up to several hours.

The survival rate is recorded and effective doses for protection of 50% of the animals (ED 50) against endothelin-induced heart death for 24 h or longer are determined.

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Functional vessel test for endothelin receptor antagonists

Initially, a contraction is induced by K^+ in segments of rabbit aorta after an initial tension of 2 g and a relaxation time of 1 h in Krebs-Henseleit solution at 37°C and pH 7.3 - 7.4. After washing out, an endothelin dose-response plot is constructed up to a maximum.

Potential endothelin antagonists are administered to other specimens of the same vessel 15 min before starting the endothelin dose-response plot. The effects of the endothelin are calculated as a % of the K^+-induced contraction. Effective endothelin antagonists cause a shift to the right in the endothelin dose-response plot.

The compounds according to the invention can be administered orally or parenterally (subcutaneously, intravenously, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally) in a conventional way. Administration can also take place with vapors or sprays through the nasal pharyngeal space.

The dosage depends on the age, condition and weight of the patient and on the mode of administration. As a rule, the daily dose of active substance is about 0.5-50 mg/kg of body weight on oral administration and about 0.1-10 mg/kg of body weight on parenteral administration.

The novel compounds can be administered in conventional solid or liquid pharmaceutical forms, eg. uncoated or (film-)coated tablets, capsules, powders, granules, suppositories, solutions, ointments, creams or sprays. These are produced in a conventional way. For this purpose the active substances can be processed with conventional pharmaceutical aids such as tablet binders, fillers, preservatives, tablet disintegrants, flow regulators, plasticizers, wetting agents, dispersants, emulsifiers, solvents, release-slowing agents, antioxidants and/or propellant gases (cf. H. Sucker et al.: Pharmazeutische Technologie, Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart, 1991). The forms obtained in this way normally contain from 0.1 to 90% by weight of active substance.

Synthesis Examples

Synthesis of compounds of the general formula VI

Example 1
Methyl 3-methoxy-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxybutyrate

19.5 g (88 mmol) of methyl 3-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2,3-epoxybutyrate are dissolved in 200 ml of absolute methanol, and 0.1 ml of boron trifluoride etherate is added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 12 hours and the solvent is removed by distillation. The residue is taken up in ethyl acetate, washed with sodium bicarbonate solution and water and dried over sodium sulfate. After removal of the solvent by distillation, 21.1 g of a pale yellow oil remain.

Yield: 94% (1:1 mixture of diastereomers)

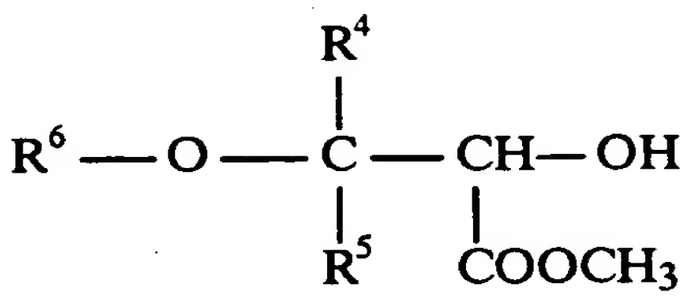
Example 2
Methyl 3-benzyloxy-3-phenyl-2-hydroxybutyrate

9.6 g (50 mmol) of methyl 3-phenyl-2,3-epoxybutyrate are dissolved in 150 ml of benzyl alcohol, and 0.5 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid is added. The mixture is stirred at 50°C for 6 hours and allowed to cool to room temperature. After neutralization with sodium bicarbonate solution, the excess benzyl alcohol is removed by distillation under high vacuum, and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel with 9:1 n-hexane/ethyl acetate. After removal of the solvent by distillation, 6.5 g of a colorless oil remain.

Yield: 43% (3:2 mixture of diastereomers)

All the compounds mentioned in Table 1 were prepared in a similar way.

Table 1: Intermediates of the formula VI with $R^1 = CH_3$



No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	DR*	M.p.[°C]
1.1	Methyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil
1.2	Benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	3:2	Oil
1.3	Methyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil
1.4	Methyl	4-i-Propylphenyl	Methyl		
1.5	Methyl	2-Methylphenyl	Methyl	2:1	Oil
1.6	Methyl	3-Methylphenyl	Methyl		
1.7	Methyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	3:2	Oil
1.8	Methyl	3-Nitrophenyl	Methyl		
1.9	Methyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	3:1	Oil
1.10	Methyl	2-Furyl	Methyl		
1.11	Methyl	3-Furyl	Methyl		
1.12	Methyl	2-Thienyl	Methyl		
1.13	Methyl	3-Thienyl	Methyl		
1.14	Methyl	2-Pyridyl	Methyl		
1.15	Methyl	3-Pyridyl	Methyl		
1.16	Methyl	4-Pyridyl	Methyl		
1.17	Methyl	2-Thiazolyl	Methyl		
1.18	Methyl	3-Isoxazolyl	Methyl		
1.19	Methyl	4-Imidazolyl	Methyl		
1.20	Methyl	2-Pyrazolyl	Methyl		
1.21	Methyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	2:1	Oil
1.22	Benzyl	3-Methylphenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil
1.23	Methyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil
1.24	Benzyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil
1.25	Benzyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	3:2	Oil
1.26	Benzyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil
1.27	Methyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	1:1	Oil
1.28	Methyl	3-Nitrophenyl	Methyl	2:1	Oil
1.29	Ethyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil
1.30	Benzyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil
1.31	Benzyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	1:0	Oil
1.32	4-Fluorobenzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	1:1	Oil

* Diastereomer ratio

Synthesis of compounds of the general formula I:

Example 3:
Methyl 3-benzyloxy-3-phenyl-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)oxy-butyrate [sic]

3 g (10 mmol) of methyl 3-benzyloxy-3-phenyl-2-hydroxybutyrate (comp. 1.1) are dissolved in 40 ml of dimethylformamide, and 0.3 g (12 mmol) of sodium hydride is added. The mixture is stirred for 1 hour and then 2.2 g (10 mmol) of 4,6-dimethoxy-2-methylsulfonylpyrimidine are added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours and then cautiously hydrolyzed with 10 ml of water, the pH is adjusted to 5 with acetic acid, and the solvent is removed by distillation under high vacuum. The residue is taken up in 100 ml of ethyl acetate, washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate and distilled to remove solvents. 10 ml of methyl t-butyl ether are added to the residue, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction. Drying results in 2.4 g of a white powder.

Yield: 55% (1:1 mixture of diastereomers)
M.p.: 115 - 117°C

Example 4
3-Benzyloxy-3-phenyl-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)oxybutyric [sic] acid

1.4 g (3 mmol) of methyl 3-benzyloxy-3-phenyl-2-(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)oxybutyrate [sic] (Example 3) are dissolved in 20 ml of methanol and 20 ml of tetrahydrofuran, and 3.7 g of 10% NaOH solution are added. The mixture is stirred at 60°C for 6 hours and at room temperature for 12 hours, the solvent is removed by distillation under reduced pressure, and the residue is taken up in 100 ml of water. The mixture is extracted with ethyl acetate to remove unreacted ester. The aqueous phase is then adjusted to pH 1-2 with dilute hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. After drying over magnesium sulfate and removal of the solvent by distillation, a little acetone is added to the residue, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction. Drying results in 1.2 g of a white powder.

Yield: 88% (3:2 mixture of diastereomers)
M.p.: 165°C (decomposition)

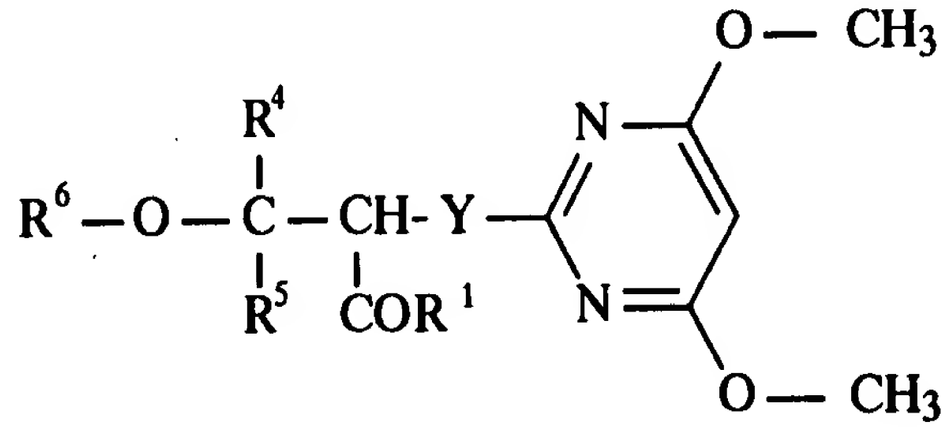
Example 5
Methyl 3—benzyloxy-3—phenyl-2—[(4,6—dimethoxy-2—pyrimidinyl)thio]butyrate [sic]

11 g (25 mmol) of methyl 3—benzyloxy-3—phenyl-2—hydroxybutyrate (comp. 1.1) are dissolved in 50 ml of dichloromethane, 3 g (30 mmol) of triethylamine are added and, while stirring, 3.2 g (28 mmol) of methanesulfonyl chloride are added dropwise. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in DMF and added dropwise to a suspension of 12.9 g (75 mmol) of 4,6—dimethoxypyrimidine-2—thiol and 8.4 g (100 mmol) of sodium bicarbonate in 100 ml of DMF at 0°C. After stirring at room temperature for 2 hours and at 60°C for a further 2 hours, the mixture is poured into 1 l of ice-water, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction. Drying results in 3.2 g of a white powder.

Yield: 29% (1:1 mixture of diastereomers)

The compounds specified in Table 2 were prepared in a similar way to the above examples.

Table 2



No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	Y	R^1	Diastereomers	M.p. (°C)
2.1	Benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	115-117
2.2	Benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	3:2	165 (decomp.)
2.3	Benyzl	Phenyl	Methyl	S	OCH_3	1:1	
2.4	Benyzl	Phenyl	Methyl	S	OH		
2.5	Methyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	126-128
2.6	Methyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	2:1	185-186
2.7	Methyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:0 (5:1)	131-132 (93-95)
2.8	Methyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	187-189
2.9	Methyl	4-i-Propylphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.10	Methyl	4-i-Propylphenyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.11	Methyl	2-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	3:1	122-124
2.12	Methyl	2-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:1	135-137

No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	Y	R^1	Diastereomers	M.p. (°C)
2.13	Methyl	3-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	105-110
2.14	Methyl	3-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:1	130-132
2.15	Methyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	99-102
2.16	Methyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:1	145-147
2.17	Methyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:0	148-150
2.18	Methyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	189-190
2.19	Methyl	2-Furyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.20	Methyl	2-Furyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.21	Methyl	3-Furyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.22	Methyl	3-Furyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.23	Methyl	2-Thienyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.24	Methyl	2-Thienyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.25	Methyl	2-Pyridyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	2:1	Oil
2.26	Methyl	2-Pyridyl	Methyl	O	ONa		175-176
2.27	Methyl	3-Pyridyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.28	Methyl	3-Pyridyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.29	Methyl	4-Pyridyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.30	Methyl	4-Pyridyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.31	Methyl	3-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.32	Methyl	3-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.33	Methyl	2-Thiazolyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		

No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	Y	R^1	Diastereomers	M.p. (°C)
2.34	Methyl	2-Thiazolyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.35	Methyl	3-Isoxazolyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.36	Methyl	3-Isoxazolyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.37	Methyl	4-Imidazolyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.38	Methyl	4-Imidazolyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.39	Methyl	2-Pyrazolyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3		
2.40	Methyl	2-Pyrazolyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.41	Benzyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	112-114
2.42	Benzyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH		
2.43	i-Propyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	4:1	115-120
2.44	i-Propyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	2:1	143-145
2.45	Methyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	122-125
2.46	Methyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	3:1	170-172
2.47	Benzyl	3-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	94- 95
2.48	Benzyl	3-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:1	154-156
2.49	Methyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	125-127
2.50	Methyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	5:1	206-207
2.51	Methyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	O	OCH_3	1:0	95-100
2.52	Methyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	O	OH	1:0	140-142
2.53	Benzyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	95- 98
2.54	Benzyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	4:1	153-154

No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	Y	R^1	Diastereomers	M.p. (°C)
2.55	4-Fluoro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:0	152-153
2.56	4-Fluoro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	7:3	160-162
2.57	4-Bromobenzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	9:1	158-160
2.58	4-Bromobenzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	203-204
2.59	Benzyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:0	129-130
2.60	Benzyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	200-201
2.61	Benzyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	78- 79
2.62	Benzyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:1	156-158
2.63	Benzyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	Oil
2.64	Benzyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	4:1	158-159
2.65	Benzyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	O	OCH_3	1:0	110-112
2.66	Benzyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	O	OH	1:0	92- 93
2.67	Ethyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:0	117-119
2.68	Ethyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:1	Oil
2.69	Methyl	2-Furyl	H	O	OCH_3	1:1	Oil
2.70	Methyl	2-Furyl	H	O	OH	1:1	Oil
2.71	4-Chloro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:0	172-174
2.72	4-Chloro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	60- 61

No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	Y	R^1	Diastereomers	M.p. (°C)
2.73	2-Butyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	-	104-106
2.74	2-Butyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	153-154
2.75	n-Propyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	9:1	119-120
2.76	n-Propyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	9:1	104-105
2.77	Methyl	3-Nitrophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	101-102
2.78	Methyl	3-Nitrophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:1	165-172
2.79	Methyl	4-Trifluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:0	112-113
2.80	Methyl	4-Trifluorophenyl	Methyl	O	OH	4:1	68- 70
2.81	Methyl	3-Thienyl	H	O	OCH_3	1:1	80- 82
2.82	Methyl	3-Thienyl	H	O	OH	1:1	Oil
2.83	4-Chloro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	0:1	112-113
2.84	4-Chloro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	0:1	60- 61
2.85	Methyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	O	OCH_3	1:3	125-130
2.86	Methyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	O	OH	0:1	133-135
2.87	Benzyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	3:1	86- 87
2.88	Benzyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	155
2.89	Benzyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	O	OH	0:1	138-140
2.90	2-Phenylethyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	147-149
2.91	Methyl	3-Furyl	H	O	OCH_3	1:1	Oil
2.92	Methyl	3-Furyl	H	O	OH	1:1	131-135

No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	Y	R^1	Diastereomers	M.p. (°C)
2.93	3-CF_3-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	2:1	151-152
2.94	3-CF_3-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:1	Oil
2.95	2-Fluoro-benzene [sic]	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	2:1	170-173
2.96	2-Fluoro-benzene [sic]	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:0	160-162
2.97	2-Fluoro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	1:3	138-141
2.98	3-Fluoro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	81- 86
2.99	3-Fluoro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH	4:1	195-197
2.100	3-Fluoro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	ONa	3:1	250-260
2.101	4-Fluoro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OCH_3	1:1	112-115
2.102	4-Fluoro-benzyl	Phenyl	Methyl	O	OH		

Synthesis of compounds of the general formula VI

Example 6

Methyl 3-phenoxy-3-phenyl-2-hydroxybutyrate

28.2 g (0.3 mol) of phenol and 19.2 g (0.1 mol) of methyl 3-phenyl-2,3-epoxybutyrate are heated together at 100°C for 6 hours. Removal of the excess phenol by distillation under high vacuum and purification of the residue by chromatography on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate mixtures result in 17.9 g of a pale yellow oil.

Yield: 62.5%

Example 7

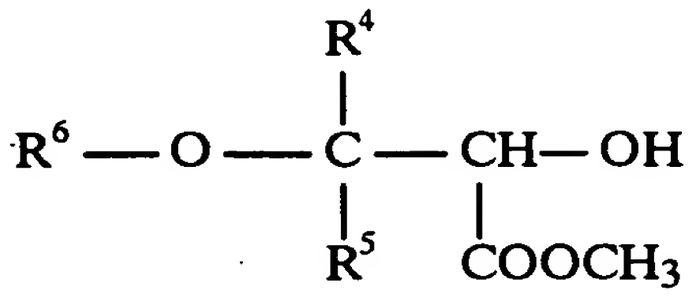
Methyl 3-(4-bromophenyl)oxy-3-phenyl-2-hydroxybutyrate [sic]

51.9 g (0.3 mol) of 4-bromophenol and 19.2 g (0.1 mol) of methyl 3-phenyl-2,3-epoxybutyrate are stirred at 100°C for 8 h and at room temperature for 12 h. After removal of the excess phenol by distillation, the residue is purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, n-hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1) to result in 7.2 g of a white solid.

Yield: 20%
M.p.: 133 - 135°C
The compounds specified in Table 3 were prepared in a similar way:

T390X

Table 3: Intermediates of the formula VI with $R^1 = CH_3$



	R^6	R^4	R^5	M.p. [°C]
3.1	Phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	Oil
3.2	4—Bromophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	130—133
3.3	Phenyl	Methyl	Methyl	
3.4	Phenyl	Phenyl	i—Propyl	
3.5	2—Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	
3.6	3—Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	Oil
3.7	4—Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	Oil
3.8	4—Chlorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	
3.9	4—Nitrophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	
3.10	4—Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	Oil
3.11	Phenyl	2—Fluorophenyl	Methyl	
3.12	Phenyl	3—Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	
3.13	Phenyl	4—i—Propylphenyl	Methyl	
3.14	Phenyl	2—Methylphenyl	Methyl	
3.15	Phenyl	3—Nitrophenyl	Methyl	
3.16	Phenyl	4—Bromophenyl	Methyl	
3.17	Phenyl	2—Furyl	Methyl	
3.18	Phenyl	2—Thienyl	Methyl	Oil
3.19	Phenyl	3—Furyl	Methyl	
3.20	Phenyl	3—Thienyl	Methyl	
3.21	3-Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	Oil
3.22	2-Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	Oil
3.23	4-i-Propylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	Oil
3.24	Phenyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	Oil

Synthesis of compounds of the general formula I:

Example 8

Methyl 3—phenoxy—3—phenyl—2—(4,6—dimethoxy-2—pyrimidinyl)oxybutyrate [sic]

4.4 g (15.4 mmol) of methyl 3—phenoxy—3—phenyl—2—hydroxybutyrate (compound 1.1) [sic] are dissolved in 40 ml of dimethylformamide, and 0.46 g (18.4 mmol) of sodium hydride is added. The mixture is stirred for 1 hour and then 3.4 g (15.4 mmol) of 4,6—dimethoxy—2—methylsulfonylpyrimidine are added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours and then cautiously hydrolyzed with 10 ml of water, the pH is adjusted to 5 with acetic acid, and the solvent is removed by distillation under high vacuum. The residue is taken up in 100 ml of ethyl acetate, washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate and distilled to remove solvents. 10 ml of methyl t-butyl ether are added to the residue, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction. Drying results in 1.6 g of a white powder.

Yield: 24.5%
M.p.: 143 — 145°C

Example 9

3—Phenoxy—3—phenyl—2—(4,6—dimethoxy-2—pyrimidinyl)oxybutyric [sic] acid

1.3 g of methyl 3—phenoxy—3—phenyl—2—(4,6—dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)oxybutyrate [sic] (Example 8) are dissolved in 20 ml of MeOH and 40 ml of tetrahydrofuran, and 3.7 g of 10% NaOH solution are added. The mixture is stirred at 60 °C for 6 hours and at room temperature for 12 hours, the solvent is removed by distillation under reduced pressure, and the residue is taken up in 100 ml of water. Unreacted ester is extracted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous phase is then adjusted to pH 1—2 with dilute hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. Drying over magnesium sulfate and removal of the solvent by distillation result in 1.0 g of a white powder.

Yield: 79.7%
M.p.: 50 — 55°C

Example 10

Methyl 3-phenoxy-3-phenyl-2-[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)thio]butyrate [sic]

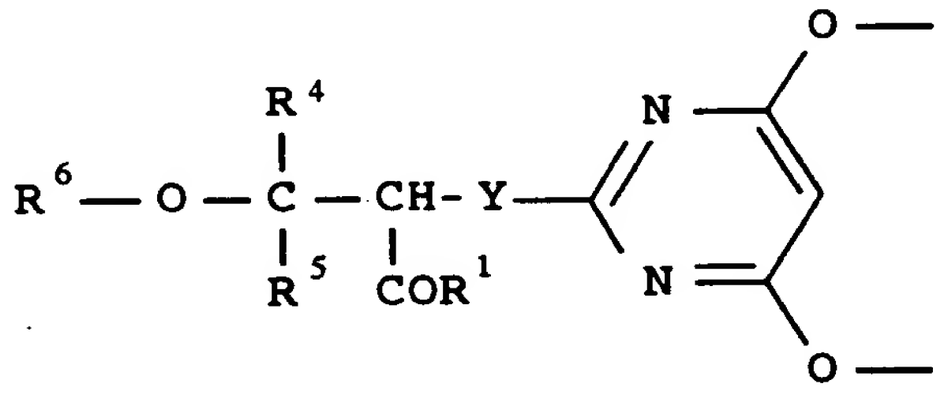
7.2 g (25 mmol) of methyl 3-phenoxy-3-phenyl-2-hydroxybutyrate (comp. 1.1) are dissolved in 50 ml of dichloromethane, 3 g (30 mmol) of triethylamine are added and, while stirring, 3.2 g (28 mmol) of methanesulfonyl chloride are added dropwise. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in 100ml of DMF and added dropwise to a suspension of 12.9 g (75 mmol) of 4,6-dimethoxypyrimidine-2-thiol and 8.4 g (100 mmol) of sodium bicarbonate in 100 ml of DMF at 0°C. After stirring at room temperature for 2 hours and at 60°C for a further 2 hours, the mixture is poured into 1 l of ice-water, and the precipitate is filtered off with suction. Drying results in 4.2 g of a white powder.

Yield: 38%

The compounds specified in Table 4 were prepared in a similar way to the above examples.

T410X

Table 4



Ex. No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	R^1	Y	M.p. [°C]
4.1	Phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	100-103
4.2	Phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	50-55
4.3	Phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	S	
4.4	Phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	S	
4.5	Phenyl	Phenyl	i-Propyl	OCH_3	O	
4.6	Phenyl	Phenyl	i-Propyl	OH	O	
4.7	Phenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	
4.8	Phenyl	Methyl	Methyl	OH	O	
4.9	4-Bromophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	130-135
4.10	4-Bromophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	155-160

Ex. No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	R^1	Y	M.p. [°C]
4.11	2-Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	128-134
4.12	2-Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	170-171
4.13	3-Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	85- 90
4.14	3-Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	167-169
4.15	4-Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	115-116
4.16	4-Fluorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	122-125
4.17	4-Chlorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	Oil
4.18	4-Chlorophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	94- 98
4.19	4-Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	100-114
4.20	4-Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	Oil
4.21	4-Nitrophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	
4.22	4-Nitrophenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	
4.23	Phenyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	130-132
4.24	Phenyl	2-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	OH	O	194-195
4.25	Phenyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	Oil
4.26	Phenyl	3-Methoxyphenyl	Methyl	OH	O	Oil
4.27	Phenyl	4-i-Propylphenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	
4.28	Phenyl	4-i-Propylphenyl	Methyl	OH	O	
4.29	Phenyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	129-131
4.30	Phenyl	4-Bromophenyl	Methyl	OH	O	Oil
4.31	Phenyl	2-Furyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	
4.32	Phenyl	2-Furyl	Methyl	OH	O	
4.33	Phenyl	3-Furyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	
4.34	Phenyl	3-Furyl	Methyl	OH	O	
4.35	Phenyl	2-Thienyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	
4.36	Phenyl	2-Thienyl	Methyl	OH	O	
4.37	Phenyl	3-Thienyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	
4.38	Phenyl	3-Thienyl	Methyl	OH	O	
4.39	3-Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	155
4.40	3-Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	100-101
4.41	4-i-Propyl-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	130-131
4.42	4-i-Propyl-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	230
4.43	Phenyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	143-144
4.44	Phenyl	4-Chlorophenyl	Methyl	OH	O	90- 92
4.45	Phenyl	2-Methylphenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	179-180
4.46	Phenyl	2-Methylphenyl	Methyl	OH	O	
4.47	2-Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	95-114

Ex. No.	R^6	R^4	R^5	R^1	Y	M.p. [°C]
4.48	2-Methylphenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	80- 85
4.49	Phenyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	110-112
4.50	Phenyl	4-Methylphenyl	Methyl	OH	O	156-157
4.51	Phenyl	3-Methylphenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	Oil
4.52	Phenyl	3-Methylphenyl	Methyl	OH	O	158-160
4.53	4-Methoxy-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	157-158
4.54	4-Methoxy-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	106-107
4.55	Phenyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	160-165
4.56	Phenyl	4-Fluorophenyl	Methyl	OH	O	99-100
4.57	4-Methylthio-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	160-163
4.58	4-Methylthio-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	248-250
4.59	4-t-Butyl-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	106-110
4.60	4-t-Butyl-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	250
4.61	Phenyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	OCH_3	O	115-117
4.62	Phenyl	Phenyl	Ethyl	OH	O	84- 85
4.63	4-Acetoxy-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OCH_3	O	157-159
4.64	4-Hydroxy-phenyl	Phenyl	Methyl	OH	O	80- 90